

W. van Musschenbroek (Zool. Gart. 1875, p. 29) as *Diphyllodes gulielmi* III. Dr. Meyer observed:—

“Notwithstanding there are more points of resemblance between the new species and *Diphyllodes speciosa* and *D. respublica* than between it and *Cicinnurus regius*, some features immediately remind one of the latter, *e.g.* the red colour and structure of the glossy feathers of the upper parts, the webless tail-shafts, at least at the beginning, and chiefly the similar fan, formed by elongated, broad and metallic-green-edged feathers, on the sides of the breast, not quite but nearly of the same colour and size as in *Cicinnurus regius*. This fan has been hitherto known to exist only in the latter species, except as regards the homologous organization of the large *Epimachus speciosus*.

“*Diphyllodes gulielmi* III. has nearly the same-shaped crest, inserted on the neck, as *Diphyllodes speciosa*; but the crest seems to be somewhat smaller, and the colour of it differs from that of the latter species, as well as all other colours of the upper surface of the two birds, whereas the form and colour of the bill appear to be very similar in the two species. The new bird shows nothing of the broad line of iridescent feathers extending down from the chin over the breast, and nothing of the light-brown feathers of the shoulders and of the neck occurring in *Diphyllodes speciosa*.

“*Diphyllodes gulielmi* III. reminds one of *D. respublica* in the shape of the green velvet feathers of the breast, and especially in the shape of the two elongated tail-shafts, with the single difference that these are webbed in *Diphyllodes respublica* from the beginning, and that they do not project so far as in *Diphyllodes gulielmi* III.; but the breadth of the webs agrees. The colour of the web is between that of the button of *Cicinnurus regius*, which is more of a green, and that of the web of *Diphyllodes speciosa*, which is more of a blue.

“From this short comparison with the allied species, it follows that *Diphyllodes gulielmi* III. is a new species with very characteristic features, not to be confounded for a moment with any other hitherto known. These characteristic features are chiefly the shape of the elongated tail-shafts, with their web, the reddish colours of nearly all the upper parts, the violet-coloured belly, and the fan-like tufts at the sides of the breast.”

The following papers were read:—

1. Descriptions of ten new Species of Shells from the Collection of Mr. Charles Coxen, of Brisbane, Queensland. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

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(Plate IV.)

1. HELIX (HADRA) MOURILYANI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 1.)  
Shell narrowly perforated, depressedly globose, thin, finely striated,

spirally banded with chestnut bands varying in width; spire raised, whorls 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , moderately convex, last descending a little in front; aperture lunate, margins rather distant; peristome reflected, purplish brown; columellar margin thickened and expanded over the perforation.

Diam. maj. 18, min. 14, alt. 12 lines.

*Hab.* Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

2. *HELIX (HADRA) JOHNSTONEI*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 2.)

Shell deeply perforated, globosely turbinated, rather thick, finely striated, banded with spiral chestnut bands, one very broad at the suture; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , moderately convex, last whorl large and descending in front; aperture ovately lunate, diagonal; peristome white, moderately reflected, margins approximating, columellar thickened and expanded over the perforation.

Diam. maj. 20, min. 16, alt. 14 lines.

*Hab.* Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

This species somewhat resembles *Helix incei* in its markings, but is more conical, and has a thick, white and reflected peristome.

3. *HELIX (HADRA) HILLI*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 3.)

Shell umbilicated, turbinately globose, thick, dark chestnut, spirally lined with darker lines; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , convex, the three forming the apex of a light yellow, with a dark broad band below the suture, base convex, lined as above; aperture oblique; peristome thickened and reflected, white; margins approximating, the right slightly descending, columellar thickened and partly expanded over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 17, min.  $14\frac{1}{4}$ , alt. 12 lines.

*Hab.* Mount Elliot, Queensland.

4. *HELIX (HADRA) BELLENDEN-KERENSIS*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 4.)

Shell deeply umbilicated, globosely turbinated, obliquely striated, and minutely transversely lined with small lines resembling grains, reddish brown, with two spiral chestnut bands, one on the centre and the other above; whorls 6, slightly convex, last large; base convex, striated as above; spire conical, obtuse; aperture oblique, ovately lunate, interior blue-black; peristome thickened and reflected; margins approximating, right descending a little, columellar broadly expanded and bent inwards, forming a long callous tooth.

Diam. maj. 22, min. 17, alt. 17 lines.

*Hab.* Bellenden-Ker Mountains, North-east Australia (*Coll. Brazier*).

This fine shell was only recently obtained at the locality given, which is near to the Endeavour river. The three specimens I have seen are all of the same colour.

5. *HELIX (HADRA) COXENÆ*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 5.)

Shell umbilicated, somewhat turbinately globose, obliquely striated,

minutely granulated, shining, thin, dirty yellow; whorls 6, convex, suture impressed, the last whorl large, obtusely carinated at the periphery, base roundly convex, with the striæ running into the deep funnel-shaped umbilicus; aperture oblique, ovately lunate, interior white; peristome white, thickened, margins approximating and joined by a thin white callus, the right thin and descending below the centre, columellar reflected slightly over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , min. 13, alt. 10 lines.

*Hab.* Johnson river, Queensland; in the scrubs (*coll. Brazier*).

I feel great pleasure in naming this shell after Mrs. Charles Coxen, a lady much interested in Australian natural history.

6. HELIX (HADRA) MOSSMANI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 6.)

Shell imperforate, globosely turbinated, very faintly obliquely striated, exhibiting minute spiral lines and granulations (only seen under the lens), reddish yellow, with numerous spiral chestnut lines and bands; spire conical, apex obtuse; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly convex, suture slightly crenulated; aperture oblique, ovately lunate; peristome black, reflected, margins approximating, the right descending at the upper part, columellar thickened, with a black callus round the umbilical region.

Diam. maj. 19, min. 15, alt.  $19\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Dawson river, Queensland.

This fine species comes near to *Helix fraseri* in its markings, but differs in being more turbinated, and in the lip being thinner.

7. HELIX (RHYTIDA) SHERIDANI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. figs. 7, 7a.)

Shell umbilicated, conoidly globose, thin, closely, regularly and finely obliquely striated to the periphery, reddish chestnut; whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , moderately convex, the last large, flattened at the suture, base convex, showing faint, irregular, oblique lines from the periphery to the edge of the umbilicus, where they become more conspicuous; umbilicus wide and deep; aperture nearly vertical, roundly lunate, bluish within; peristome acute, margins distant, columellar a little dilated.

Diam. maj.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , min. 11, alt. 8 lines.

*Hab.* Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, N.E. Australia.

I have named this species at the request of Mr. Coxen after his friend Mr. Sheridan, of Cardwell.

8. HELIX (XANTHOMELON) DAINTREEI. (Plate IV. fig. 8.)

Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressedly globose, very thin, rugosely striated, minutely granulated, pale yellowish brown; spire conical, obtuse; whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , convex, last large, inflated, base convex, nearly smooth; aperture oblique, lunate; peristome thickened, white, margins approximating, right descending in front, columellar reflected and partly covering the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 12, min.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Muggerbaa, Moreton Bay, Queensland.

## 9. PUPINA COXENI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 9.)

Shell elongately ovate, rather thin, polished, shining, translucent, quite smooth, pale reddish horn-colour; spire conical, rather acute, suture distinct; whorls 6, convex, the body-whorl the largest; aperture vertical, circular, continuous; peristome and auricles whitish, very much thickened with callus; the right canal long and narrow, covered with a large, thickened, triangular tongue on the body-whorl; columellar canal long and narrow, and covered with a somewhat similar tongue; peristome thickened, with a broad flattened plate below, widening towards the columella.

Length, from apex to lip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines, from apex to broad margin below lip 5 lines; breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines; diameter of aperture  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

*Hab.* Mount Dryander, Port Denison, N.E. Australia.

Of this charming species I have only seen one specimen, and it remains unique, in the collection of Mr. C. Coxen. I take great pleasure in attaching his name to it.

It differs from all the other known Australian species of the genus *Pupina* of the polished class in having two lips, one raised perpendicularly for nearly half a line all round, the other forming a margin below.

## 10. CONUS COXENI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 10.)

Shell fusiform, thick, smooth, with twenty deep, spiral, punctated lines on the lower part; above, the shell becomes nearly smooth; at the angle there are three deep punctated lines which run spirally to the apex; whorls 8, flattened posteriorly, with deeply punctated lines next the suture, dotted with brown at the angle; spire elevated, apex acute; columellar margin nearly straight, curved a little at the lower part; lip simple, thin, crenated, bluish brown within, the outer surface marked with brown flames and white and brown transverse dots.

Length 15, breadth 7 lines.

*Hab.* Moreton Bay.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Helix (Hadra) mourilyani*, p. 31.  
 2. ——— (——) *johnstonei*, p. 32.  
 3. ——— (——) *hilli*, p. 32.  
 4. ——— (——) *bellenden-kerensis*, p. 32.  
 5. ——— (——) *coxenæ*, p. 32.  
 6. ——— (——) *mossmanni*, p. 33.  
 7, 7a. ——— (*Rhytida*) *sheridani*, p. 33.  
 8. ——— (*Xanthomelon*) *daintreci*, p. 33.  
 9. *Pupina coxeni*, p. 34.  
 10. *Conus coxeni*, p. 34.